



# LABOR CLARION

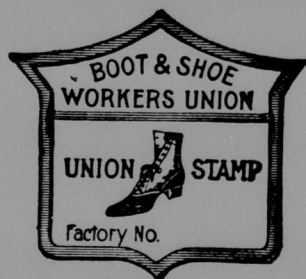
LEADING ARTICLES—May 15, 1914.

CONTEMPT CASES DISMISSED.  
THE LUDLOW MASSACRE.  
HINDU GRANTED CITIZENSHIP.  
LAND SCHEMERS.  
LIBERTY—WHAT IS IT?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914.

No. 14

## CONTEMPT CASES DISMISSED

After nearly seven years of litigation the contempt cases growing out of the fight against the Buck Stove and Range Company have been dismissed by the United States Supreme Court.

While the decision of the court is not entirely satisfactory to organized labor, because it fails to rule upon the point as to whether the defendants had the legal right to ignore the order of the District of Columbia court, it is, nevertheless, a rebuke to the arbitrary, ignorant and intemperate handling of the matter by Judge Daniel Thew Wright. The manner in which this judge conducted the proceedings against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison indicated that he was not only insanely biased against labor unions, but that he was temperamentally unfit to occupy a position upon the judicial bench. He raved and ranted during the entire course of the trial and dumped his spleen upon the defenseless heads of the defendants, abusing them, and those they represented, in a disgraceful fashion. Even after the close of the trial he criticised and condemned organized labor and attempted to induce John Mitchell to apologize to the court for what he had done. To this Mitchell indignantly responded that he had violated no law nor acted in any manner that would warrant such an apology, and therefore declined to admit guilt where no such guilt existed. This caused the labor-hating and intemperate jurist to again burst forth in a tirade of abuse and denunciation of the workers in general.

The entire proceeding was so unfairly conducted from the start as to cause comment in all walks of life throughout the country, many persons not connected with the labor movement gasping at the brazenness of Judge Wright.

Recently charges have been presented in Congress against Wright in which he is accused of misconduct upon numerous occasions, and an investigation into the complaint is to be had during the present session.

The purpose in appealing the case was not so much in order that the accused might escape going to jail as it was to get a ruling as to whether a court had the right to enjoin the publication of truthful statements in the public prints, as the decision of Justice Wright actually interfered with the freedom of the press by restraining the publication of the name of an unfair firm in the "We Don't Patronize List" of the "American Federationist." Unfortunately the decision of the United States Supreme Court does not touch upon this point at all, thus leaving the question subject to controversy in the future as it has been in the past.

It will, therefore, be necessary to bring some new case through the long lane of judicial procedure in order to determine whether such mandates on the part of our courts are in excess of the power granted them by the Constitution of the United States.

There is, however, no satisfaction whatever in the outcome for Judge Wright. He is completely crushed by his failure to land the men in jail.

The contempt sentences imposed by the District of Columbia Supreme Court on Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor for violating an injunction prohibiting the federation officials from boycotting the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, were last Monday set aside by the United States Supreme Court as barred by the statute of limitations, and not touching upon the vital issues of free speech and free press involved in the controversy.

Justice Holmes, in the beginning of the opinion, said the contempts were not to be treated as conspiracies but as crimes. He went on to say that the case turned on the point that the contempt proceedings should have been started within three years from the date of committing the offenses. He said the proceedings for contempt should be speedy and thus come within the purpose of the statute of limitations, which require prosecution within three years.

The contempts charged occurred in 1907 and early in 1908. The labor men were sentenced to jail, but the Supreme Court of the United States in 1911 set the conviction aside because the men had been proceeded against as if the contempt proceedings were a part of the boycott suit. The Columbia District Court the day after the reversal then began separate proceedings against the labor men for the same offense.

In concluding his decision, Justice Holmes says:

"Even if the statute does not cover the case by its express words, as we think it does, still in dealing with the punishment of crime, a rule should be laid down, if not by Congress, by this court. The power to punish for contempt must have some limit in time, and in defining that limit we should have regard to what has been the policy of the law from the foundation of the government. By analogy, if not by enactment, the limit is three years. In a country where not even treason can be prosecuted after a lapse of three years, it could scarcely be supposed an individual would remain forever liable to a pecuniary forfeiture. The result is that the judgments, based as they are, mainly on offenses that could not be taken into consideration, must be reversed."



### THE LUDLOW MASSACRE.

The imported assassins of the coal operators who masqueraded in the uniforms of the Colorado National Guard are blamed for the Ludlow massacre by a committee of the Woman's Peace Association in a report filed with Governor Ammons.

The fact that they are representative women of the State, including lawyers and doctors, and not connected with the labor movement, makes their report all the more interesting. The report is in part as follows:

"Hon. Elias M. Ammons, Governor: Sir—The undersigned committee, appointed by the Woman's Peace Association and duly commissioned by you, has returned from Ludlow and submits the following report:

"Our investigations comprised interviews with militia officers and men, strike leaders and strikers, and with the district attorney and various citizens of Las Animas County, and we beg to supplement this report with affidavits herewith attached.

"Whatever feeling we may have had that accounts of the mine war had been exaggerated were soon dispelled. We declare to you that the half has not been told, and insist that any full and true relation of actual events must expect to suffer by reason of their very incredibility.

"There is little use in recounting the details of the Ludlow massacre. Suffice it to say that we place the entire blame for this horror on the imported assassins who masqueraded as sons of Colorado in the uniform of the National Guard.

"There is no question in our minds but that the attack on the tent colony was planned with care and executed in cold blood. No sooner was the main body of the militia withdrawn from the strike district than a new company was hastily formed out of the mine guards, mine employees, itinerant gunmen and slum sweepings. Known as Troop A, this officerless, un-uniformed detachment, together with the desperadoes under command of Linderfelt in Company B, formed the attacking force.

"The three machine guns were planted in position prior to Monday morning. We were unable to discover that a single gun was fired prior to the explosion of the three bombs that Major Hamrock admitted to be his own signal for the battle to begin. The utter unpreparedness of the strikers for fighting is demonstrated by the fact that many of the women and children were still in bed and were compelled to flee for their lives, half dressed.

"We also found that Major Hamrock tested the range of his machine guns by firing into the first line of tents, and that later in the engagement soldiers soaked paper in oil and used these torches to spread the conflagration.

"Wholesale looting followed the massacre, and one of the pictures painted for us by homeless women was that of the soldiers carrying trunks to the station, dancing with stolen blankets about their heads to the music of a stolen accordion and grabbing here and there in the tents for valuables.

"Fifty of these hunted women, we beg to state, were about to become mothers, and one unfortunate actually gave birth to her baby while trying to escape the hail of bullets from Hamrock's machine guns. Many ran eight or ten miles in their mad terror, and others huddled in wells and holes for eighteen hours without food.

"In many instances we are compelled to disagree absolutely with your military committee. Their report states that the Greeks ruled the colony, while we assert that no nationality had a dominant voice—the twenty-six races living and acting in a spirit of fraternity remarkable to behold. That Louis Tikas was the recognized leader of the colony was not due to the fact of his being a Greek, but to his ability and the love and confidence he inspired. At this point we

cannot too strongly condemn the circumstances of his death.

"No doubt remains in our minds that Tikas and Fyler, the two leaders, were murdered while in the custody of soldiers, and that the Greek was deliberately clubbed by Lieutenant Linderfelt while standing helpless and unarmed. Not in the annals of civilized warfare is there record of anything more inhuman than the cold-blooded killing of these two prisoners.

"We must also disagree with the military committee in the matter of the death of Frankie Snyder.

"Talking face to face with us, and signing an affidavit, Snyder declared that Frankie had been shot down by the soldiers while cradling his little sister in his arms.

"He also charged the militia with firing the first shot, insisting that the attack was unexpected, and his bitterness was extreme in telling how the militia dashed into the tent where the dead boy lay and called the weeping mother unprintable names.

"We disagree also with the brutal and contemptuous language in which Messrs. Boughton, Danks and Van Cise dismiss the strikers as 'ignorant, lawless and savage South European peasants.' This is the judgment of men who have never known what it is to work, whose activities are entirely parasitic, and who have no other standard of comparison than the rich and the idle.

"We declare to you that the Ludlow tent colony, from what we learned, was a community of decent people, passionately proud of their little tents, domestic to a degree, generous and loving in their dealings with one another, and altogether, evincing in every relation of life a brotherhood that shames many a Christian American.

"There is no question in our minds that they have in them the making of a virile, intelligent citizenship, and it is in this connection that we want to point out to you how absolutely the State has failed in its duty to these foreigners who have been brought into our midst for assimilation.

"There is no question that the coal companies have violated every law on the statute books for the protection of their employees. From the commencement of their residence in this land of the free, these people from other lands have been made victims of unbearable oppressions.

"Herded like cattle, cheated on the weight of coal they produced, the victims of extortion at every turn, and unprotected by proper safety appliances and improvements, they were given small conception of the justice that is the key-stone in our national arch. Their sole contact with the spirit of citizenship was during elections when they were driven to the polls by superintendents and voted like sheep.

"Even the children are imbibing a spirit of hatred and bitterness that will be detrimental to their growth as desirable citizens. We insist that these foreigners learn to love the flag, yet when the union women of Trinidad took \$300 of their saved pennies and bought the Stars and Stripes to fly over a parade, they were ridden down by the soldiery and the national colors trampled in the dust.

"Women and children were given sabre scars that they will carry to the grave, a 16-year-old girl was kicked in the breast by the commanding officer, and others were maimed by having gun butts dropped on their feet.

"We could wish to have pages to recite the tortures and injustices to which the men, women and children of the strikers were subjected. Many were arrested without warrant or apparent reason, thrown into jail and actually forgotten as far as any hearing was concerned. The following case may be cited as typical:

"Mrs. Mary M. Thomas, a frail little Welsh woman, and the mother of two little children,

was arrested on the streets of Trinidad, subjected to abuse and insult, and confined for three weeks in a vermin-ridden cell. Food was thrown to her as though she had been a beast. Her letters of appeal went unanswered and she was released at last without one word of explanation or apology.

"It is hardly necessary to recount the experiences of Mother Jones. Regardless of what one may think of her opinions or her utterances, surely humanity must sicken at the imprisonment of this old woman of 82 in a rat-infested basement, held on no charge whatever and denied the right to see friends or counsel, and all this time guarded by four stalwart troopers.

"The brutalities complained of were inflicted almost entirely by the mine guards and hired thugs rushed into the militia by the coal companies, many of them still remaining on the company pay rolls.

"The attitude of these creatures was not the least repulsive features of our investigation. Many of those with whom we talked actually viewed the Ludlow massacre as 'fun.'"

The American nation came upon the scene equipped as no other nation had ever been for the task of combining sovereignty with liberty, indestructible union of the whole with indestructible life in the parts.—John Fiske.

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**EXPOSITION NEWS NOTES.**

Although the steel auditorium that the exposition is presenting to the city of San Francisco is 40 per cent completed the cornerstone was laid April 23d with special ceremony. The structure represents an outlay of \$1,300,000 and is an important feature of the new Civic Center. It will seat 12,000 persons and will be used during the exposition for great congresses and conventions.

"Drug Week" at the exposition in 1915 will extend for a period of two weeks and the date has been set for July 12th to July 24th. More than 50,000 druggists will be represented and word has just been received that the delegates from the American Druggists' Syndicate will charter a steamer and come through the canal. Their business will be transacted on the boat and their entire time at the exposition will be at their pleasure.

The ground breaking exercises of the California building were held on May 7th. Governor Johnson was one of the speakers. The California building will represent an expenditure of \$2,000,000 when completely furnished. It will be the host building and will contain a ball room finer than any in the entire State.

One of the prettiest ground breaking ceremonies on the exposition grounds was that of the Orange Blossom site in the concessions district when a great orange popped open and little girls rushed out to distribute candies and fruits. The building on this site will be made almost entirely of glass.

The Venezuelan Commissioner to the exposition, Octavio Escobar Vargas, was in San Francisco getting plans for the pavilion that is to represent his country. The ground was broken for this building April 30th, before his return to make a report to the government. The appropriation of Venezuela depends on the amount recommended by the commissioner.

The 223d convention or congress to choose San Francisco for 1915 is the National Top Notch Farmers' Club. The delegates will represent every corn-producing county in 33 States and will be chosen by the governors. Eligibility to boy and girl members is based on a production of 100 bushels of corn to the acre or better.

Arnold Kruckman, manager of the Bureau of Aeronautics for the exposition, and his secretary, Lowell Hardy, have just returned from an interview with President Wilson and government officials. They were assured the government's interest in the around the world aviation race as a matter of benefit to science and official government recognition of the race was given.

There is much shower and much sunshine between the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the harvest, but the harvest is generally reaped after all.—John Bright.

**HINDU GRANTED CITIZENSHIP.**

For the first time in the history of California a Hindu has the right to vote and enjoy the privileges of citizenship. Sakharen Ganesh Pandit was naturalized by Frederick Jones, Federal Naturalization Examiner, in Judge Morrison's courtroom, Los Angeles, last Tuesday.

Pandit, a Hindu of the Brahmin caste, graduate of the University of Bombay, lecturer and law student, applied for citizenship and appeared before Judge Morrison some weeks ago. He was allowed to file a brief which the court said was one of the best he had ever read.

The immigration department of the government had already decided that a high caste Hindu was eligible to citizenship; Judge Rudkin of the Eastern District Court of Washington, in an opinion, passed favorably on the qualifications of a high caste Hindu. But in passing on the qualifications of Pandit, Judge Morrison went more deeply into the question than Judge Rudkin and produced an opinion at the cost of many hours consumed under the midnight oil, and exhaustive in its character.

Pandit is a sample of the intellectual East Indian. He had to measure up to the highest standards. He came under the head of brunette and was entitled to citizenship because the court decided he belonged to the Caucasian race.

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**LAND SCHEMERS.**

By H. C. Williams.

For several months there has been a carefully laid plan to exploit large bodies of California land, now about one million acres, upon the great number of immigrants and visitors who are expected at the World's Fair. These schemes are almost invariably arranged in small holdings, of from five to forty acres, with very small payment down, long time, and easy monthly installment. The bait is expected to draw from the wage-earning classes.

It is entirely true that there are a million or more acres of excellent land in California that would make fine homes if it were possible to supply them with irrigation water in dependable quantity. But from Amador County to the southern extremity of the State the irrigation supply is drawn almost wholly from the western slopes of the Sierra Mountains, and for all this vast region this water has not only been appropriated but actually sold, mostly to small users. In most of these districts the process of selling has been carried beyond the average supply of water, so that hundreds who have bought little farms with a water-right have bought a pig-in-a-poke—the water failing on them three years out of four in July, August and September. Barring some small and local exceptions, there is no stable water supply for any of the many land selling schemes from this region now being foisted upon an unsuspecting public. And where land companies that already have colonized large blocks in this region attempt to increase their sales, every acre so disposed only abstracts by so much from the water rights of every user on a watershed. In short, the Sierra watershed south of Amador County will not supply water for additional acreage until a series of reservoirs all along the range are put in to fortify the irrigation systems.

Remember, a water right is not water. A court decision assuring you a water right does not secure an additional drop of water. For instance, a certain land company drawing from the San Joaquin watershed, has 280 second feet of water accorded to it by the United States Supreme Court, sufficient to water 40,000 acres. It has never been able to get water sufficient to properly supply the 11,000 acres it sold to small farmers, hundreds of whom, during the past eight years, have been obliged to relinquish their claims, lose their equities, and move away because of chronic failure of the water in July and August; and the Railroad Commission recently prohibited that company from offering any more land pretending to convey a water right. This condition is generally true with all the others, but grows worse as the distance from the sources on the watershed tends to exhaust the supply on account of it being used by those whose land lies nearest. The companies have made extravagant claims, each trying to hog the whole; the claims have been fought over and adjudicated by the courts, every judgment adding to the confusion. Nature refuses to foot the bills. The water does not exist to fill the claims in those arid summer months, and the condition may only be cured by adding reservoirs and more systematic administration.

People from Europe and the Eastern States, accustomed to a rainfall supply for farming operations, do not readily understand how entirely dependent the interior valleys are upon the snow-fall that gathers on the mountains in the winter. A very large proportion of this runs off into the rivers to the ocean before the farming season opens. From the first of May till late in September, not a drop of rain is likely to fall between the Coast range and the Sierras. In midsummer the sole supply is that afforded by the deep snows that lie in the canyons and in the timber on the higher ridges of the mountains. If this

waste were conserved by appropriate reservoirs, then, indeed, a large portion of this desert but fertile land could be utilized for settlement; but until this is done, prospective settlers should look upon the schemes from this region, so plentiful now, with a good deal of suspicion. Those who wish to settle in this region would better buy in an already settled community, where its water rights were actually secured and in use. This can usually be done, as in all communities there are always some that for one or another reason wish to sell and move away. It is only fair to add that in most of these communities the land companies still possess more or less alternate land which is covered by the general water supply, and is as safe to invest in as the settled farms.

There is another class of land offerings which require the greatest caution. These are farms where it is claimed to draw irrigation water from subterranean sources. There are quite large areas which would nicely supply five or six twenty-acre holdings to the square mile. But where any large area is subdivided in mass, the underground supply will soon be exhausted. There is one such block now on the market of 107,000 acres, or 166 square miles, proposed to be divided as alfalfa farms of ten acres and up. Now, it requires about four acre feet per season for alfalfa. This would mean that the underground supply would be equal to a lake four feet deep on 166 square miles—a supply, even if it exist at all, would practically be exhausted in a single season, or at least become so feeble as to be useless for alfalfa. For grapes, peaches, and many other fruits, where one acre-foot is sufficient, such lands might be available, but where a large area is involved it would be a hazardous experiment, and wherever it has been tried on an extensive scale, the water has gradually but invariably failed.

In the northern section of the State the conditions are entirely different. There is more rainfall. The country is much broken by successive mountain ranges. The streams and the valleys they supply are small by comparison, and the irrigation conditions are comparatively simple. Here, if anywhere in the State as things are now, would be found any considerable acreage fit for settlement by intensive farmers. This region is only partially settled, and as yet but little has been done in the way of making these smaller streams available for irrigation.

Something like a blue-sky law is needed to protect small buyers from imposition. It requires a good deal of time to make an intelligent investigation of an irrigation area—much more than the small buyer can afford to make, or, if his experience is from a rain country, will have the trained judgment to make.

The buyers of these small properties are either from the wage-earning classes of the cities, or small farmers or peasants from the Eastern States or Europe—none of whom can afford to make a mistake in selecting a home. There are some good schemes on the market; but there are so many that are positively vicious that either some organized plan for protection should be devised, or the process of indiscriminate selling publicly discouraged, at least until the irrigation reforms, now being considered, are finally completed.

It is . . . our business to cultivate . . . to rear to the most perfect vigor and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling, that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth; so to be patriots, as not to forget we are gentlemen . . . Public life is a situation of power and energy; he trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch; as well as he that goes over to the enemy. —Burke.

The one thing not to be forgiven to intellectual persons is not to know their own tasks, or to take their ideas from others.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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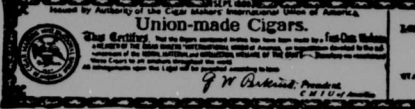
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**WEALTH'S CONCEPTION OF LIBERTY.**

As a logical consequence of the theory of man's ownership in man, that man is but a tool for productivity, that man is simply a cog in the industrial mechanism when man is a wage-worker, follows the shooting of miners, women and children at Ludlow.

Acceptance of this theory justifies and naturally leads to the maintenance of private armies, the usurpation by private citizens of governmental functions, the outraging of justice, yea, even the murder of innocents by paid Hessians who brutally uphold and enforce domination, rulership and protection by industrial molochs. The son of the richest man in the world gave unqualified sanction to this principle when he told the American people, through a committee of their national representatives, that he was determined to maintain his opposition to all efforts of the miners to secure the right to organize. Only through organization can the workers establish control over themselves, hence ownership in themselves.

"I am the state," declared Louis XIV of France. Mr. Rockefeller echoes the same sentiment. His private army deals death and destruction in the Colorado coal fields because miners dare ask for better working conditions and the right to appoint committees to discuss grievances and to make agreements.

What memories of stories of that land across the seas, where all men are free and equal, must flit mockingly through the minds of these foreigners who now stand on the bleak hills of Colorado, the land of the free, mourning for their wives and babies while soldiers, arms, the wounded and dying are all around them!

Can a law-loving American say this condition makes for a continuance of our institutions?

Let no one fancy that the theory of man's ownership in man is confined to Colorado, West Virginia, and Northern Michigan, or that only in the mining industry does it obtain.

It is the fundamental business principle of the steel, tobacco, harvester, and other trusts and their allies, both great and small. Their attitude toward justice and their moral code are identical with that of Louis XIV of France. "I am the state," cry these defiant, destructive monarchs of modern days, who resent the thought that workingmen dare protest, or even unite, save with their consent and approval.

The courts of our land, through interpretations of the Sherman law which classify trade unions as trusts, have done much to develop and strengthen the theory which debases humanity and violates human rights. If every judge stood as a guardian defender of the inherent liberty of every individual and against vested rights in man's labor power, the theory of serfdom and feudalism rampant among our industrial vikings would have no foothold on American soil. The principle of man's ownership in himself would then become both a judicial and an industrial dogma, a fixed principle of our American life, a throbbing living force so thoroughly understood as a national characteristic that not even the richest man in the world would dare say his "conscience acquits him" when armed thugs employed by him wrest a commonwealth from its moorings to defeat workers in their aspirations for higher and better things.

Court interpretations that class unions as trusts must be annulled, for, more than any other single element, they make possible the debasement of labor by fostering the mental attitude that toilers are of inferior clay and therefore may be subjected to outrages, that, while deplorable, and, possibly, not permissible, are necessary occasionally to teach the workers "their place." As a natural consequence of this attitude comes force, flanked by injunctions and gunmen, to

discourage and terrorize those who insist that they are free men and act accordingly.

Present industrial conditions are disgraceful, intolerable, and unjustifiable.

As the first step toward industrial freedom labor unions must be loosened from the manacles and leg-irons that have fastened them to the products of their labor. Organizations of workmen and women must be distinguished from iron ore and winter wheat. The Bartlett-Bacon bills, now pending in Congress, will give labor relief. They are in line with the party platform of the dominant party. Ask your Representative and Senators to support these bills and establish the dawn of independence for the men of labor.

**LOCKOUT AVERTED.**

What at one time threatened to plunge San Francisco into a bitter industrial controversy is now in a fair way to be peaceably adjusted. The Building Trades Employers' Association had issued an ultimatum to the Building Trades Council in which they declared they would on Wednesday morning lock out all of the building mechanics of the city unless the painters were ordered back to work, and the Council had replied that the painters would not be so ordered, when F. W. Kellogg, I. W. Hellman and Herbert Fleishhacker arranged a conference between P. H. McCarthy and F. C. McDonald of the Building Trades Council and H. J. Ralston and Grant Fee of the employers, at which the following agreement was entered into:

"So far as the question in argument is concerned, the Building Trades Council insists that it has given a 90 days' notice of a desired change of the rate of wages of journeymen painters. The Building Trades Employers' Association insists that no official notice of the desired change in the rate of wages has been given.

"In the interest of harmony and the desire to preserve prosperity in the community, both are willing to waive this point; that so far as the jobs now under contract are concerned the old rate of wages, Four Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$4.50) per day will stand, and the Building Trades Council agrees and guarantees that competent workmen will be immediately forthcoming to complete these jobs at the old rate of wages, viz., Four Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$4.50) per day.

"That the matter of a raise in wages shall be submitted to a board of arbitrators, one of them will be named by the Building Trades Council and one of them will be named by the Building Trades Employers' Association, and in case they cannot agree these two so named shall choose a third member of the arbitration board, a majority decision of which shall be final and binding on all parties.

"It is agreed and understood that no member of this arbitration board shall be a member of either organization.

"Whatever their decision as to the rate of wages, the amount fixed by them shall take effect from and after May 13, 1914.

"This agreement shall only apply to the members and affiliated members of the two organizations.

"The arbitrators named by each body to be reported to I. W. Hellman, Jr., by 12 o'clock noon, May 13, 1914, and they will proceed with the work of arbitration as soon as possible."

Louis Saroni, sugar merchant, and James H. Barry, editor of "The Star," have been selected as arbitrators.

James H. Barry was the choice of the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association selected Louis Saroni.

Messrs. Barry and Saroni will at once proceed with their investigation of the merits of both parties to the controversy. If they are unable to reach an agreement they are empowered to appoint a third arbitrator.

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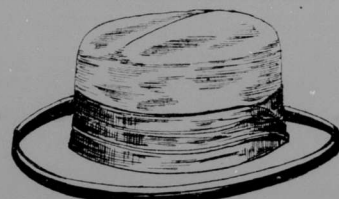
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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street  
Telephone Market 56

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914.

The mercy that is warm and true,  
Must lend a helping hand;  
For those who talk, and fail to do,  
But "build upon the sand."

—Eliza Cook.

The Sacramento "Tribune" appeared last week greatly improved under the editorial management of Mark H. Bryan. Success to the new editor.

C. W. Post, who accumulated millions by crushing labor, is dead, and by his own hand. He shot his head off last Saturday in the southern part of the State.

Los Angeles is changing. The boss bakers refused to sign a new agreement with the union. The bakers struck, and the battle lasted just one day, the employers completely capitulating. This would indicate that even Los Angeles can be unionized, and ultimately will be.

The union label is a valuable aid not only in putting union men to work, but in keeping them at work at good wages, and the member of a union who fails to demand the label on all purchases falls far short of duty. Demand the label and build up the unions. Be a real trade unionist.

The present session of Congress is drawing nearer to its close, and the Seamen's bill has not yet passed the lower house. It begins to look as though Andrew Furuseth would again be compelled to trudge his weary way home, for the twentieth time, disappointed by the failure of Congress to pass a law placing seamen in the category of free men.

The first bulletin issued by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners of California shows that there are 330,000 acres of land on which grape vines are growing, and values this land at \$66,000,000. The bulletin says the total viticultural investment in the State will exceed \$150,000,000. It also states that 6363 carloads of table grapes were shipped last fall, and brought nearly ten millions into the State.

The Cincinnati "Chronicle," in an editorial concerning the International Typographical Union says: "A member of this union has a right to bring his grievances to the International referendum if the subordinate union, the executive council or the international convention should decide against him." Now that statement is an absolute falsehood. When a case on appeal is decided by the convention the decision is final. Under the laws of the union no appeal by a member from the decision of a convention can be made. A labor paper that spreads such false information in order to bolster up the political inclinations of the editor is the most contemptible thing on earth. Honesty is the policy of the labor movement, and the Cincinnati "Chronicle" is in need of a change of tack.

## Liberty—What Is It?

Webster's New International Dictionary thus defines the word liberty: "State or fact of being a free person; exemption from subjection to the will of another claiming ownership of the person or services; freedom; opposed to slavery, serfdom, bondage, subjection, etc."

Freedom means practically the same as liberty, so that there is some little confusion as to what Rockefeller really meant when he said he believed the miners in Colorado should be at liberty to work under such conditions as they pleased.

Does Mr. Rockefeller believe there is any freedom of choice on the part of the individual miner who must seek the opportunity to work for him on his terms, or see his family suffer for the necessities of life? He certainly must realize that without organization the miners are helpless and subject to the will of another, therefore are not free, have no liberty whatever and are actual slaves in bondage. These being facts, Mr. Rockefeller must be the possessor of a tangled, disordered brain incapable of sound reasoning, or he is a most colossal hypocrite endeavoring to deceive the public by prattling about fighting for the liberty of the worker to work wherever and whenever he pleases.

Such men as Rockefeller are much given to talking about the freedom of the worker to do as he pleases, but what choice is left to the worker when monopolists of the Rockefeller type have built strong fences around all of the opportunities to work and insist upon dictating the terms under which such labor may be performed? Is there any liberty in the transaction, or is the man who must so engage to sell his services a free man in any true sense of the word?

It would appear to a reasonable mind that the freedom, the liberty, is all on one side, the side of the monopolist, as to whether he will permit the miner to work or will withhold the opportunity from him.

"In no event will the American people, when fully advised, prevent law-abiding and industrious men from working for whom, when and for what terms they see fit," says the Colorado representative of the king of the coal fields.

High sounding words are these, but the fact is the American people have, by allowing monopolists to control natural resources, deprived "law-abiding and industrious men from working for whom, when and for what terms they see fit." He would have all men who prefer slavery to starvation free to accept slavery, but he offers them no other choice whatever, even denying them the right of collective bargaining, the only means of protecting themselves under existing conditions. There is no liberty in such a choice. It would be as well to say to the man with hands and feet bound in chains: "You are at liberty to sever your chains with your teeth and then escape slavery under the fire of the guardsman's gun." What freedom that would be for the poor wretch, yet it is on a parity with the freedom Rockefeller would grant his slaves of the mines. They can either work for him, under such conditions as he dictates, or they may starve themselves and see their wives and little ones suffer the pangs of cold and hunger.

Would anyone not a hypocrite dare to assert that men given such a choice were in any sense freemen, and prate about their "inalienable right to work?"

Under such circumstances there is no right apparent, because the privilege of giving or withholding the work is in other hands than those of the worker. He has but the necessity to work, without the means of supplying it. This is not liberty or freedom, and no one better understands the real situation than the long-faced Sunday school teacher.

If this man's theology is no sounder than his economics his pupils are, indeed, to be pitied. If he is not more honest in his Sunday school than in his Wall-street office the parents who send their children to him to be taught might well keep them at home, for they will learn nothing but cunning hypocrisy.

Freedom! Liberty! Truly, what crimes are committed in thy name! Think of this man talking about the freedom of these miners "who must beg some brother of the earth to give them leave to toil," and the begging to be done on an individual basis and without the aid of a union! What liberty!



## Fluctuating Sentiments

Strange as it may seem in this day of wide knowledge and practical proof as to the value of trade unionism to the worker there are still fools who remain outside the movement and think they are gainers thereby. They save a few pennies in dues and lose many dollars in wages, but they are blind and can't see, poor creatures. The employer tells them they are wise, and a little flattery compensates for all their losses.

It is reported that the contract for furnishing the marble for the Lincoln memorial at Washington has been let to a non-union firm. What would the immortal Lincoln say to such a proposition could he but communicate his desires in the premises? It is certain he would not favor the labor crushers. This being true beyond the possibility of a doubt, the monument to his memory should be erected under fair conditions.

The order of the Federal government that no strikebreakers be permitted to go into the strike zone while the troops are in charge of affairs is probably not in accord with the wishes of the mine operators, who boasted that when the troops arrived they would open their mines. Formerly when the troops were brought into a district it was for the purpose of serving the employers, but the present administration insists there shall be absolute impartiality, and for this policy will receive the commendation of every fair and reasonable citizen of the nation.

California, rich in other metallic resources, has never been highly productive of lead ore. Most of the lead produced has come from the Cerro Gordo, Darwin, and Modoc districts, all in Inyo County, in the eastern part of the State. The Cerro Gordo district has furnished by far the largest output, having yielded during its most prosperous years \$7,000,000 in silver-bearing lead. The Darwin district has probably produced between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, according to a report just published by the United States Geological Survey (Bulletin 580, Part A, by Adolph Knopf). Darwin, the principal settlement of the district, is situated 24 miles southeast of Keeler on Owens Lake, the southern terminus of the Nevada & California Railroad. The name of the district is said to have been derived from Dr. Darwin French, who in May, 1860, led a party of fifteen men in search of the Gunsight lode. This lode was a mythical silver deposit, which at that time was widely believed to have been found by the emigrant party that was lost in Death Valley in 1850. In the early part of the decade between 1870 and 1880 silver-bearing lead ores were discovered in the vicinity of Darwin. A town soon sprang up here, and it is said to have had at one time a population of several thousand inhabitants. Three smelters were built in 1876 and a heavy production of base bullion was made. These furnaces, after the activities of the first few years, were operated in a desultory way only. Mining and smelting expenses were high, because prior to the completion of the railroad to Keeler in 1883 all freight had to be brought across the desert by teams from Los Angeles, a distance of 275 miles. The richer and more easily mined ore bodies were early exhausted, and the district soon lapsed into stagnation, occasionally interrupted by periods of activity. In the early part of 1912 interest in the district was renewed and considerable activity was displayed. A copy of Bulletin 580-A may be obtained on application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

## Wit at Random

"If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left?" inquired the teacher.

"One," answered a bright little girl—"the dead one."—"Sacred Heart Review."

"She calls her dog and her husband by the same pet name. It must cause frequent confusion."

"Not at all. She always speaks gently to the dog."—"Jugend."

"In choosing his men," said the Sabbath-school superintendent, "Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink; he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."—"Philadelphia Public Ledger."

Officer—What's the matter with that soup you're turning up your nose at?

Private—It's full of sand and grit, sir.

Officer—Now, look here, my man, did you come to camp to grumble or to serve your country?

Private—Well, I came to serve my country, sir, but not to eat it.—Boston "Transcript."

"Why aren't you dancing, Mr. McXixe?"

"I was out of town for the week-end and I don't know any of the new steps."—"Puck."

Apropos of foreign honesty, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler tells this story:

"On a foreign railroad," he said, "a commuter had a row with the conductor. At the end of the row the commuter turned to a friend and said:

"Well, the P. D. R. will never see another cent of my money after this."

"The conductor, who was departing, looked back and snarled:

"What'll you do? Walk?"

"Oh, no," said the commuter, "I'll stop buying tickets and pay my fare to you."—"Philadelphia Public Ledger."

As the train was moving out of a Scotch station a man in one of the compartments noticed that the porter, in whose charge he had given his luggage, had not put it in the van and so shouted to him and said: "Hi! you old fool! What do you mean by not putting my luggage in the van?"

To which the porter replied: "Eh, man! yer luggage is ne'er such a fool as yersel'. Yer i' the wrang train!"

A tourist came upon a farm house in a remote glen. "How delightful to live in this solitary spot!" he remarked to the farmer.

"I'm no sae sure aboot that, sir," replied the farmer. "Hoo wad ye like to hae to gang fifteen miles for a glass o' whisky?"

"Oh," said the tourist, "but you could keep a bottle."

The farmer shook his head. "Ah, man," he said, seriously, "whisky'll no keep!"

A club of eccentric young men had for one of their rules that on Tuesday evenings any man who asked a question in the club rooms which he was unable to answer himself should pay a fine of \$10.

One evening McLoughlin asked the following: "Why doesn't a ground squirrel leave any dirt around the top of his hole when he digs it?"

After some deliberation, McLoughlin was called upon to answer his own question. "That's easy," said he, "the squirrel starts at the bottom and digs up."

"All very nice," suggested a member, "but how does he get to the bottom?"

"Well," answered McLoughlin, "that's your question."—"Everybody's Magazine."

## Miscellaneous

### OUR HERO.

"The man we like is the man who wins,  
The man with a mighty will;  
Who plods away  
Through the heat of day  
And journeys up the hill.

"His is the hand we like to grasp;  
He is the man that we would  
Clasp to our breast  
With friendly zest—  
The man who is making good.

"For, whether it be on land or sea,  
In peace or the bloody fray,  
The men we cheer  
Are the men who steer  
A straightway course each day.

"Not the man who falters and drops aside,  
But the man who has boldly stood  
In the thick of the fight  
For the cause of right—  
The man who is making good.

"Then, here's to the man today, say I,  
Who strives with a heart of steel,  
With his red blood warm  
In his manly form,  
Though envy's at his heel.

"Yes, here's to the man who toils right on,  
Though he be misunderstood;  
I make my bow  
To him right now—  
The man who is making good."

Author unknown.

### ENCOURAGEMENT.

By George Matthew Adams.

If you would step into some great seat of power and plenty, some day, just get into the habit of patting people on the back—with a real pat of encouragement.

Give away your own success.

There is nothing in all the world so stimulating as to feel the thrill of hope coloring the cheek of some fellow to whom you have just given the grip of grit.

Even a race horse goes better after a pat on the nose. The bootblack gives you a better polish if you remember to smile while he shines. Half the wrecks of life are strewn along the gutter of failure for no other reason than this—starved for want of encouragement.

Give away your own success.

There are no "favored of destiny" successes. The only winners are the favored of encouragement. The smile, the hearty hand clasp, the sterling cheer—the cup of crystal water—these are the things that make men, mould commerce and start to humming cities and nations. If you like to whistle, teach the art to somebody else who doesn't know how.

Give away your own success.

And, by the way, it is the greatest fun in all the world! The next fellow to you right now, wherever you are, is just as human as you are. Turn your pockets of encouragement inside out. Keep them empty by giving their contents away—for they will always be full.

Give away your own success.



## American Federation Newsletter

### Increased Membership.

A total membership of 450 laundry workers is the result of an organizing campaign in Toledo, Ohio, conducted by President Brock of the international union, who was assisted by the local organized workers. This union is preparing to submit a demand for increased wages and shorter working hours.

### Incomes Are Reduced.

A loss of 53.8 per cent in net operating income during the first six months of the current fiscal year has been reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission by eleven big express companies. The total mileage covered by these companies was 302,759, a gain of 4000 miles in the year. The growth of the parcel post is assigned as the cause of the companies' loss in revenue.

### Texas Printers Raise Wages.

The Typographical Union of Wichita Falls, Tex., has signed a new agreement with their employers which carries wage increases from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week. Under the new contract the weekly wage for job and hand printers is \$22.50 a week on the day scale; for linotype operators on the day scale, \$25 a week, and for each on the night scale, \$2 a week more.

### Demand Shorter Workday.

Moving picture operators in Dallas, Tex., have tired of working from twelve to fifteen hours a day, and are now on strike because of a refusal of the managers to agree to a normal workday and to increase wages. Several of the houses have complied with the demands rather than have the public know of existing conditions.

### Boiler Makers Standing Firm.

Boiler makers on strike at the Newport News Dry Dock and Ship Building Company are standing firm in their opposition to piece work. This strike has attracted general attention and has been indorsed by the Newport News central body and Metal Trades Council, which has also indorsed the action of the Secretary of the Navy in the building of navy supply ships at the Philadelphia and Boston navy yards because of unfair working conditions at the Newport News yard.

### Contract System To Go.

In an address to the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Teamsters' and Helpers' Union of Boston, Mayor Curley said he was working to end the contract system in the municipal sanitary and street cleaning departments, which would result, the speaker believed, in an increase of 1000 workers, who would do the work as it should be done. During his talk the mayor said that while he was mayor a failure to do the work would be the only reason for the discharge of a laborer or a widow employed in any of the city departments.

### Dying, Sues Struck Company.

At Toledo, O., alleging that she is confined to her bed, and is dying of tuberculosis, Helen Foster has sued the General Electric Co. for \$50,000. The complainant states that she does not expect to live long, and that her condition was brought about through working in a room that lacked ventilation and was filled with poisonous gases, and because she was compelled to use phosphorus in her work. Several hundred girls are on strike against the company at the present time, because of low wages and poor working conditions. They have been organized under jurisdiction of the Electrical Workers, and have been given loyal support by local trade unionists and citizens generally.

### Japanese Must Give Bond.

A bond of \$500 must be furnished by Japanese employees of concessionaires at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in San Francisco, to insure their departure from the United States within thirty days after the termination of the employment, according to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Immigration Service. Photographs of aliens must be furnished by themselves, with satisfactory evidence of the employment at the exposition. Absence from the exposition grounds for more than a week must be reported and aliens failing to do so will be deported.

### Won't Accept a Reduction.

At Granite City, Ill., an arbitrary reduction of wages and a refusal of the management to even discuss the matter with their employees, caused a strike at the American Steel Foundry. The reductions range from 2 to 10 per cent, while iron molders are placed on a piece work basis to take the place of the union \$4 a day rate. The following trades are affected: Electricians, machinists, cranimen, steamfitters, pattern makers, core makers, molders, engineers, tanners, pipefitters and blacksmiths, nearly all of whom are organized. It is said that the reduction in wages there is a sort of test case and the same plan would be put into operation in the company's East St. Louis plant in case it proved a success in the Granite City plant.

### Nine-Hour Day Not Long.

President Greene, of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, does not agree with the sentiment that a nine-hour day is too long for children. In addressing the opening session of the annual meeting of his organization, this official said: "I, for one, believe that fifty-four hours of work in a week (nine hours a day) cannot possibly do any one an injury, even most boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen years of age. Any further curtailment in hours must inevitably stand in the way of an increase of weekly wages." Mr. Greene is alarmed at the sweeping proposals of labor legislation and declared that this promised more embarrassment to the cotton industry than even the new tariff.

### Solving Housing Problem.

"The United States is the only first-grade country that has not solved the housing problem nationally," said Representative Borland, of Missouri, in urging the adoption of his bill that would authorize a bond issue of \$10,000,000 for the construction of sanitary homes for wage-earners in the District of Columbia. The money would be loaned to non-commercial organizations to construct dwellings under supervision of the District authorities. Unionists in Washington favor the plan, as do other people who have given the question study. One advocate said an attempt to eliminate alley conditions without providing sanitary houses for the alley dwellers would merely mean more congestion, and that people who are paying \$8 a month rent in alleys cannot pay \$18 on a street unless two families crowd into one house.

### Lumber Combine Exposed.

In a report by the Commissioner of Corporations, methods employed by lumber manufacturers' associations have been made public. It is shown that these associations have not confined themselves to the avowed purpose of bringing about practices "that are beneficial both to the producer and to consumer." The chief purpose, apparently, has been to increase profits by advancing prices, which have been raised from 80 per cent to 200 per cent from 1897 to 1907. It is shown that the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association went beyond the bounds of openness and straight-forwardness in legislative

matters, and the report charges political intrigue in the following words:

"When, in 1909, Congress was revising the tariff law, this association was not content to present its case in the form of proper argument. It resorted to political intrigue in its attempts to influence both political parties in Congress; it tried to pack committees; it attempted to secure the influence of cabinet officers, federal and State forestry officials and others high in authority; its chief representative in Washington freely wrote letters about the services he rendered to certain senators and certain representatives, and pointed out that friends of a duty on lumber traded with friends of other protected interests, and officers of the association claimed large credit for the election of two United States senators, one of whom was subsequently unseated by the Senate of the United States."

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## Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, May 12, 1914, George W. Lerond, presiding.

The application of James H. Padgett was laid over.

Admitted to membership from transfer: Mr. P. Pelz and Miss B. Pelz, Local No. 99.

Reinstatements: A. Bernardelli, J. Donigan, J. W. Lewis, R. W. Clow, T. Kenney, F. M. Gerald, J. H. Brenner, E. Joullin, H. G. Thompson.

Transfers deposited by Mr. K. R. Goetze, Local No. 449, piano and trombone; Mr. Wm. F. Brock, Local No. 10, bass and tuba.

Members are hereby notified that they can procure caps with the union label at Goldman Bros., 718 Mission street.

Members contracting for automobile engagements are requested to notify engaging parties to hire members of Chauffeurs' Union to drive the automobile.

Members can leave communications and notices of engagements in the fourth box in the hall of the headquarters, for the business representative, Mr. A. A. Greenbaum. Members will please take notice and report engagements to the business representative. A fine will be imposed for non-compliance with this law.

### Classification of Picnic Parks.

	Sundays & Holidays		Other Days	
	Brass Band	String Orchestra	Brass Band	String Orchestra
Shellmound Park.....	10 men	10 men	8 men	6 men
Schuetzen Park.....	8 men	8 men	8 men	6 men
Monticello Grove.....	8 men	8 men	8 men	6 men
Fernbrook Park.....	8 men	8 men	8 men	6 men
Martinez Park.....	8 men	6 men	8 men	5 men
Glen Park.....	8 men	6 men	8 men	5 men
Biggio Park.....	8 men	5 men	8 men	4 men
Italywood.....	8 men	6 men	8 men	5 men
Ingleside (Tanforan).....	8 men	6 men	8 men	5 men
Lowchen Gardens.....	8 men	3 men	8 men	3 men
Green Valley.....	8 men	4 men	8 men	4 men
Millitts.....	8 men	3 men	8 men	3 men
Grand Canyon.....	8 men	5 men	8 men	5 men
Giant Park.....	8 men	5 men	8 men	5 men
East Shore.....	8 men	5 men	8 men	5 men
Lafayette.....	8 men	4 men	8 men	4 men

Leaders of eleven theatres, cafes and dance halls were fined by action of the board for not sending in their stewards' reports regularly since the first of the year.

The board ruled that all regular weekly engagements of three or more days per week, must send steward reports regularly.

Jules Friquet, Local No. 304, is reported as playing at the Empress the week of May 10, 1914.

Through error, the name of Mr. K. Grienauer

does not appear in membership book under the instrumentation of violoncellos; also the name of Mr. J. Devincenzi (Ding) should appear under the head of drums.

Members will please take notice that at a recent date a member was fined very heavily on two different charges of importation.

Mr. G. Keil left for Dresden, Saxony, and surrounding suburbs, also Berlin and Hamburg, on May 14th, and will return about August.

Al. Tahr, Harry von der Mehden and Carl von der Mehden sailed May 12th for Sydney, Australia. Their contract with a big Sydney amusement syndicate will last six months. A good-sized band serenaded them off.

William McBain, for 30 years a prominent bandmaster of Oakland, and member of this local, recently left for Oregon City, where he will make his future home. Mr. McBain was connected with the national guard band for the last 17 years, and also leader of the 30-piece band that bears his name. The band accompanied him to the Sixteenth-street station on his departure, playing "Auld Lang Syne." In a farewell speech, Charlie Porep expressed the regret of the members of the band in losing their leader, and voiced the well wishes of the many friends in the community for his future success. At the close of his remarks, Porep presented McBain with a diamond watch fob, the gift of the band. As the train pulled out of the station the band played "I Love You, California," while life-long friends and pupils waved a bon voyage to the veteran musician.

We regret to announce that Mr. F. E. Huske's son, aged 15 years, was accidentally drowned in the Oakland harbor last Saturday.

The picnic committee will meet next Monday, May 18th, at 3 p. m. Donation slips are ready for distribution now, and those desiring same in order to secure prizes will be supplied by the committee. We want to have as many prizes as we can get.

A. S. MOREY,  
Secretary pro tem.

### Musicians' Day Celebration.

Elaborate preparations are being made for this year's musical celebration to be held at Shell Mound Park Thursday, July 16, 1914, by the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M. The day's festivities will start with a parade headed by a massed band composed of members from all over the bay cities, and will be followed by the members of the local at large. An elaborate musical program in the way of a massed band concert will be played at the grounds. Our leading and prominent directors will each conduct a number of the program, among them being Chas. Cassasa of Golden Gate Park Band, John Keogh of the Municipal Band, Paul Steindorff of the Oakland Park Band, and also Mr. Dave Rosebrook. Various games and races have been arranged for the young folks, and dance music will be furnished by our popular dance directors.

Geo. W. C. Kuller, chairman of the parade committee, is diligently working to make this year's parade the largest and most elaborate both in point of numbers and brilliancy of effect. As George never fails in anything he undertakes we can be assured that we will have some big parade.

Notice—Jos. J. Schwarz, member of Musicians' Union, has moved to 709a Hampshire street. Phone Mission 6412 or Market 641.

In forming opinions, a man or woman owes no consideration to any person or persons whatever. Truth is the single object. It is truth that in the forum of conscience claims an undivided allegiance.—John Morley.

No one ever teaches well who wants to teach, or governs well who wants to govern—Ruskin.

### FIGHT OF PRESSMEN.

The fight of the printing pressmen and assistants, which began nearly a year ago, is still on and is being as enthusiastically fought now as at the beginning. It has been a long and trying contest, but be it said to the credit of the strikers that it has been conducted without the desertion of a single member, although the employers have tried many schemes to induce some of the men to return to work. It is seldom, indeed, that a strike of such proportions can present such a record for solidarity after nearly a year of vigorous fighting.

The men are determined to remain out until such time as the employers are willing to sit down and negotiate a settlement. In order to carry out this determination it will be necessary for them to have the continued financial assistance of the labor movement. The fight they have put up deserves support, and they should get it.

### BADLY MIXED.

In reading the proceedings of the Federated Trades Council in the Sacramento "Tribune" we came across the following, which indicates that some one has confused the names of our two Congressmen, John I. Nolan and Joseph R. Knowland:

"A. M. Thompson, ex-president of the State Federation of Labor, was granted permission to address the meeting, and he made quite a talk on why the Council should actively take part in politics if labor ever expects to gain any favorable legislation. He paid quite a high tribute to Governor Johnson, claiming that he was the only governor who had ever done anything of importance in labor's interest. He said his reason for being present was to speak in favor of Joseph R. Nolan, whom he likened unto the Governor as labor's friend. He said Nolan was a native of Alameda County and was a representative of the Molders' Union. Mr. Nolan is a candidate for United States Senator."

Congressman John I. Nolan is an officer of the International Molders' Union, but we have heard no announcement of his candidacy for United States Senator.

### WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ADJUSTED.

The State Board of Control has readjusted the wage scale of all employees of the State Hospital to conform to the union wages paid by employers in private work. This is the first readjustment of these wages in the last eight years. In some institutions the workers were being paid more for the same kind of labor for which those in another institution received less.

The present scale is obtained by taking the union scale of wages, deducting \$10 a month for room, \$12.50 for board, \$2.50 for laundry and medical service, and 10 per cent of the monthly wage for continuous employment. This raising of the hospital wages is expected to remove the argument used by niggardly private employers in keeping down the wages of their workers.

Painters, upholsterers, plumbers, carpenters and steamfitters who heretofore have been receiving \$68 a month, will under the new scale receive \$80 a month. Masons, who have been receiving \$68 a month, will receive \$90 a month. Blacksmiths who have been receiving \$68 a month will receive \$75 a month. These illustrations of increases are followed out in all the other departments.

If you would be well spoken of learn to speak well of others. And, when you have learned to speak well of them, endeavor likewise to do well to them; and thus you will reap the fruit of being well spoken of by them.—Epictetus.



IN THE FULL DINNER PAIL  
AND AT HOME  
WHEN DAY'S TOIL  
IS DONE

WIELAND'S  
THE HOME BEER



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 8, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Brouillet.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Delegate Reardon appointed vice-president; President Gallagher arrived later.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—From Glass Blowers—Chas. Ham-mill and M. Stout; delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the United States Civil Service Commission announcing an open competitive examination for steam fitters. From the Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for donations. From Marysville Central Labor Council, indorsing resolutions relative to the moving picture film entitled "The Strike." From Bill Posters and Billers, stating that shop stewards would examine all new garments purchased by members. From the American Federation of Labor, in relation to H. R. Bill No. 15,287. From Amalgamated Carpenters, donating \$25 for the defense of Mooney, Hanlon and Brown. From the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication in relation to the film called "The Strike."

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Joint Council of Teamsters, indorsing request of Laundry Wagon Drivers for a boycott on the Watson Towel Supply Co. From Retail Shoe Clerks, copy of wage scale and agreement. From Pile Drivers' Union, requesting the good offices of the Council in unionizing the new municipal pier job at Santa Cruz. From the Cigar Makers of Porto Rico, appeal for financial assistance.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Bay District Council of Carpenters, requesting this Council to take up with the California State Federation of Labor the manufacture of furniture and school supplies at San Quentin.

**Request Complied With**—From Chauffeurs' Union, in reference to the International Exposition Co. using automobiles driven by non-union chauffeurs, and requesting Council to take the matter up with said company.

**Reports of Unions**—Pile Drivers—Business good; municipal pier at Santa Cruz being constructed by non-union labor. Moving Picture Operators—Reported that the Panama Exposition Company was permitting a Mr. Levy to employ non-union operators. Elevator Operators—Requested the assistance of Council in having salaries of operators raised. Newspaper Solicitors—"Daily News" only newspaper entitled to use the union label of Solicitors' Union. Cooks—Donated \$25 to Pressmen. Musicians—Reported that the People's Philharmonic Orchestra will hold concert on Thursday evening, May 14th, at Pavilion Rink. Pressmen and Feeders—Strike still on; requested further assistance. Cigar Makers—Golinsky & Co. unfair to their organization; donated \$50 to cigar makers at Porto Rico.

**Label Section**—Minutes read and filed.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Hotel Kirk bar; concurred in. Recommended the indorsement of Bill Posters' wage scale and agreement; concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be requested to report favorably on the request of the Cemetery Protective Association, calling for the appointment of a committee. Amended, that the committee deal with the request contained in the communication of the Cemetery Protective Association and nothing else. Amendment to amend-

ment, that the Law and Legislative Committee report next Friday evening; motion and amendments carried.

**Receipts**—Cooks, \$36; Bartenders, \$40; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Bootblacks, \$12; Upholsterers, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Carpenters No. 1082, \$20; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Carpenters No. 483, \$40; Brewery Workmen, \$24; State Federation of Labor, \$1.35; Box Makers, \$4; Tailors, \$24; Machinists, \$40; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Material Teamsters, \$24; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Mailers, \$8; Mold Makers, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$24; Butchers No. 115, \$16; Leather Workers, \$4; Butchers No. 508, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$64; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Rammermen, \$4; Chauffeurs, \$8; Upholsterers, \$12; Teamsters No. 85, \$40; Printing Pressmen, \$182.70; Martinez Fund, \$25; Wheatland Fund, \$111.25; Label Section, \$5. Total receipts, \$893.35.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stenographers, \$46; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Pressmen, \$182.70; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, \$919; stationery, \$1; Underwood Typewriter Co., \$58.50; Postal Tel. & Tel. Co., \$5.40; expense to Martinez, \$1.65; David Milder, \$25; Label Section, \$5; Expenses to Santa Cruz, \$20. Total expenses, \$1335.25.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Regular Meeting Held May 6, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m.; president and vice-president being absent, Brother Mahoney was elected as temporary chairman.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Benj. Schonhoff and Vice-President Mrs. T. J. Mahoney noted absent.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Communications**—From Janitors' Union, stating they will assist the Bill Posters' and Billers' Union whenever possible; ordered filed. From Pocket Knife Grinders' Union, asking that we buy products bearing their label and send orders to their secretary, F. A. Didsbury. From the Union Label Trades Department, regarding demanding the union label on bread; both communications referred to Agitation Committee. From Union Label Trades Department, urging affiliation of unions; referred to secretary with instruction to comply.

**Bills**—Rent for May, \$8; subscription for "Labor Clarion" for April, \$1.25; 10,000 booklets, \$220; multigraphing, \$2.25; financial secretary, salary for April, \$5; salary to secretary, \$10; postage, stationery and expenses, \$8; Sister Mahoney and Walden Agitation, \$1.

**Reports of Unions**—Janitors reported they have an organizer in the field and that the Roma Hall, 1524 Powell street is unionized. Bartenders reported they have decided the following parks must employ the following numbers of bartenders: Biggio's Park, 3; Glen Park, 3; Lovchen Garden, 2; Millet's Park, 2. Grocery Clerks reported they have a good deal of trouble with some of the grocery stores and requesting that organized labor demand the button from the clerks when purchasing groceries. Glove Workers reported that the label has been refused Ridder & Company on account of not complying with union condition.

**Report of Committees**—Agitation Committee reported that Brothers Mahoney and Guth were appointed to appear before the Housesmiths' Union and the Building Trades Council in behalf of the housesmiths' label; Brother Hayland was appointed to find out the cost of Carpenters' Hall and Saturday nights that are not engaged; concurred in. Brother Guth reported that Brothers

## S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters  
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union  
Made  
and  
Bottled

Soft  
Drink  
AND  
Mineral  
Water

OF AMERICA  
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**Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet.  
Powell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

**BLANCHE BATES**

In J. M. Barrie's Playlet

"HALF AN HOUR."

(One Week Only.)

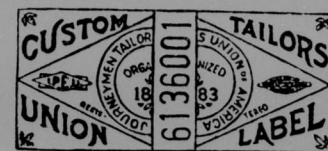
LILLIAN SHAW, America's Premier Vocal Dialect Comedienne; HENRIETTE DE SERRIS and Company of 15 in Living Reproductions of Famous Works of Art; HORACE WRIGHT and RENE DIETRICH in Operatic and Popular Ballads; THE BERRENS in a Musical Novelty; CHARLES NEVINS AND ADA GORDON in "The Typewriter and the Type"; POWERS BROTHERS, European Acrobatic Marvels. Last Week—Great Sensation, ODIVA "The Water Queen," with her School of Trained Sea Lions.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS



Walsh and Bonsor, committee of the S. F. Labor Council, and Brother Schonhoff and himself have visited the Royal Arch, were well received and promised the moral support of that organization. Trustees reported favorably on bills, and same were ordered paid.

**New Business**—Motion to have the dance on June 6th; amended, to postpone action until next meeting; amendment carried. Motion to authorize the secretary to have the booklets distributed at the expense of \$5; carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

### BUILDING IN "DEAD" CITIES. (American Economic League.)

In order to defeat the amendment for Home Rule in Taxation, under which any county, city or town will have the right to exempt from tax, in whole or in part, improvements and personal property, California land speculators say that Western Canadian towns and cities are "dead," and dead because they don't tax personal property or improvements. At the same time they are boasting of the vast sums of money spent last year for building in California cities.

Totals of building permits are misleading. The real measure is the per capita amount spent for building. Using that measure, let us compare the live California cities with those "dead" Canadian cities. Let's give the California cities all the advantage of the doubt by using their 1910 population, while using the 1913 population of the "dead" Canadian cities, and using the 1913 building permits for both. That makes a better per capita showing for the California cities.

Compare the five Western Canadian cities of Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver, Edmonton and Medicine Hat with the eight California cities that made the best per capita showing last year. The per capita amounts of buildings were: Victoria, \$73; Stockton, \$47; Bakersfield, \$65; New Westminster, \$79; Oakland, \$66; Fresno, \$71; Vancouver, \$91; Sacramento, \$76; San Francisco (including Exposition work), \$78; Edmonton, \$130; Pasadena, \$92; Medicine Hat, \$241; Los Angeles, \$99.

The average per capita expenditures for building last year in the eight live California cities was \$81, while the per capita average for the five "dead" Canadian cities was \$108. Look up the building figures in your city for last year, and see how they compare with the per capita figures for those "dead" Western Canadian cities.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin—67. Electric furnaces for making iron and steel, by D. A. Lyon and R. M. Keeney; 1913; 142 pp., 36 figs.

Technical Papers—59. Fires in Lake Superior iron mines, by Edwin Higgins; 1914; 34 pp., 2 pls. 67. Mine signboards, by Edwin Higgins and Edward Steidle; 1913; 15 pp., 1 pl., 4 figs. 68. Drilling wells in Oklahoma by the mud-laden fluid method, by A. G. Heggem and J. A. Pollard; 1914; 27 pp., 5 figs.

Miners' Circular—14. Gases found in coal mines, by G. A. Burrell; 1913; 21 pp.

Note.—As the demand for many of the bureau's publications can not be met by the free editions printed under the appropriations made by Congress, and as the bureau's investigations have broadened so that no one person is likely to take an equal interest in all of them, applicants for publications are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by applying for only those publications that are of especial interest. In asking for publications, please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

### TAXING STOCKS OF GOODS.

Sam Weinstein had a cheap department store in Helena, Montana, a few years ago. One day the principal merchants of the city marched in a body to protest to the County Board of Equalization against what they called the "high assessments." Weinstein went, but not with them, for they looked down upon him. One after another they made their complaints, and spoke of their "high taxes." Then the chairman asked Weinstein if he had any complaint to make.

"Mr. Chairman," said Sam, "We was all liars, every one of us, and I am yust as big a liar as any gentleman in dis room. I am satisfied mit my assessment provided you don't lower assessments for dese others. I know vat dey have yust as vell as dey do. Mr. Holter says \$60,000 is too much for his stock of hardware. I vill give him \$75,000 for his stock.

"Mr. Holter, Mr. Turner und de others say dey vas large taxpayers. Dey are not taxpayers; dey vas tax collectors. I pay no taxes on de goods I sell. I collect de taxes, und get de tax receipts, but I charge dose taxes in de price of de goods, und de people vat buy my goods pays de taxes. Dey don't know it, but I know it. If dere vas any vay for de consumer to get out of paying de taxes on goods, de consumer has not found dat vay.

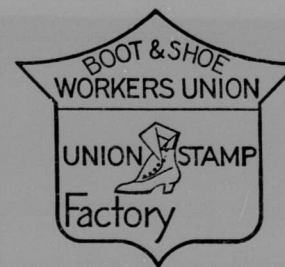
"Yentlemen, assess my goods yust as you please, provided you assess dem on equality mit de goods of other merchants. It makes no difference to me; it makes a difference to de buyers. De more taxes we have to add to de price of our goods, de less can de consumer buy mit his dollar. If you vant to cut down de purchasing power of de consumer's dollar by boosting up assessments on goods, you vill hurt de consumers more than you hurt me. If you vant to help business, boost de assessment on dese hundreds of vacant lots, vich a few speculators are holding, vaiting for other peoples to make dem rich. Dot's all I have to say."

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocation bureau of Boston and professor of vocational guidance in Boston University, has consented to come to the University of California summer session which opens July 6th to give a course on the theory and practice of vocational guidance. Mr. Bloomfield's field is a new one, he being the first man to be constituted professor of vocational guidance in America. As director of the vocational bureau of Boston he has had wide experience among the labor unions, employers, school teachers, parents and children of that city and has formed some very soundly based opinions as to the means for securing new and constructive relationship between school and industry. Only recently Mr. Bloomfield completed a report dealing with vocational problems abroad, which has been published by the United States Bureau of Education. His other published works include "The Vocational Guidance of Youth," and a new book recently put out by the National Bureau of Education called "The School and the Start in Life."

The outline of Mr. Bloomfield's course includes the discussion of such problems as the need of vocational guidance, methods of investigation, the start in life, classifications of occupations, social legislation and vocational guidance, factors in vocational choice, vocational guidance technique, the hiring and discharging of employees, vocational guidance abroad, relation to vocational education and other movements. The students will be required to write a weekly essay on the week's lectures and assigned reading with comments and criticisms. At the close of each lecture an additional hour will be devoted to suggesting problems, and considering such questions as members of the class desire to have discussed.

## Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



### Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

## The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets  
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

A "treat that can't be beat"

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current month.



## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



MAY, 1914

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
 \*\*Intertype Machines.  
 †Monotype Machines.  
 ‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.....	48	Third
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.....	343	Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	138	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....	889	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	*Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.....	25	California
(179)	Donaldson & Moir.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	4534	Mission
(191)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	263	Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(185)	Iler Printing Co., Inc.....	516	Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.....	340	Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.....	1272	Folsom
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.....	243	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2395	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.....	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(58)	Monahan, John.....	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(79)	McElvaine & Baer.....	1182	Market
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(149)	North Beach Record.....	535	Montgomery Ave.
(101)	Owl Printing Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(110)	Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....	317	Front
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(151)	Regal Press.....	829	Mission
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth	and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	66	Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(128)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(147)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1071	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	523	Clay

(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	523-531	Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(110)	Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....	317	Front
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547	Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(210)	National Carton and Label Company.....	412-414	Mission
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232)	Torbet, P.....	69	City Hall Ave.
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### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230)	Acme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial	
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363	Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth	and Mission

### MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
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### NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin.....	767	Market
(121)	*California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call and Post, The.....	Third and Market	
(46)	*Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building	
(41)	*Coast Seamen's Journal.....	44-46	East
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	*Labor Clarion.....	316	Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
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### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109	New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver.....	311	Battery
(209)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48	Third
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:  
 San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
 Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
 Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
 Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

American Tobacco Company.  
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
 Butterick patterns and publications.  
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
 Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
 Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
 Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend  
 San Francisco "Examiner."  
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
 Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
 Southern Pacific Company.  
 United Cigar Stores.  
 Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
 White Lunch Cafeteria.  
 Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

# J. J. O'Connor

## Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

## Typographical Topics

On next Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock there will be an adjourned meeting of the union for the further consideration of the report of the executive committee on the proposed amendments to the by-laws and general laws of the union. Those amendments relating to the constitution have already been acted upon.

R. H. Goewey has returned to San Francisco from Klamath Falls, Oregon, where he has been working for the past six months. Mr. Goewey reports that the Klamath Falls country is a veritable sportsman's paradise, and some of his fish stories would make even Pete Moir blush.

The last remaining suite of offices in No. 21's new headquarters has been taken by the California State Federation of Labor. Secretary Paul Scharrenberg and his office staff moved in early this week. The following unions now share space with No. 21 on the seventh floor of the Underwood Building: Allied Printing Trades, California State Federation of Labor, Bookbinders No. 31, Bindery Women No. 125, Stereotypers No. 29, Mailers No. 18, and Web Pressmen No. 4.

At the coming election on Wednesday, May 27th, only those members who, prior to May 13th, paid all dues and assessments up to and including the month of April, and whose names appear on the printed roster furnished by the secretary-treasurer to the chapel, will be entitled to vote in chapels other than the secretary's chapel. Those paying such dues and assessments subsequent to May 12th may vote only in the secretary's chapel. Those members paying such dues and assessments on election day at the secretary-treasurer's office will receive certificates upon presentation of which to the receiving board of the secretary's chapel they will be allowed to vote. Members depositing traveling or honorable withdrawal cards subsequent to May 12th may vote only in the secretary's chapel and will be entitled to vote for international officers only.

At the close of business at the secretary's office on the 12th inst., 836 members had their dues and assessments paid, and these members will be entitled to vote in their respective chapels. The remaining 144 members will be entitled to vote only in the secretary's chapel.

C. S. Lamphere, formerly ad foreman on the Los Angeles "Express," and later on the "Herald and Record," has been given the position of mechanical superintendent of the Chicago "American" and "Examiner" in the place of T. M. Jenkins.

Candidates for the presidency of Denver Union are: Anthony P. Knill, Frank J. Pulver and Oscar Anderson.

Improvements in the main building of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, costing \$30,000, were authorized by the finance committee of the International Typographical Union, which met in executive session at the Home last Friday morning. The committee held sessions every day except Sunday, beginning at 10 o'clock each morning. The members of the committee were John W. Hays of Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union; Michael Powell of Ottawa, Canada, and Thomas McCaffery of Colorado Springs. Powell acted as the representative of President James M. Duncan, who was unable to attend.

At the stated meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, held last Sunday, two members were elected and four initiated, two of the latter being members of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36.

**WANTED**—Partner in small printing office, comp. or outside; rare opportunity. Mr. Pressman, 79A Pearl Street. adv.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Stuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1504 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., 16th and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions have passed away: Charles A. Hummel of the brewery workers, Charles Molderschen of the stationary engineers, Louis Regen and Henry Silberstein of the barbers, D. P. O'Brien of the boot and shoe workers, John Hanley of the carpenters, Charles O. Erlandson of the electrical workers, John F. Nelson of the riggers and stevedores, and William H. Reno of the beer bottlers.

The nineteenth annual picnic of Upholsterers' Union No. 28 will be held at Grand Canyon Park, Richmond, next Sunday.

The sum of \$12.50 has been donated by United Laborers' Union No. 1 toward the benefit planned for R. A. Hill, a union man who has lost his eyesight.

A special meeting of the Barbers' Union will be held Monday night to complete plans for the campaign in behalf of the Sunday-closing bill.

Engineers' Union No. 64 has indorsed the boycott of the Labor Council against the products of the York Ice Machine Company, and has promised that no member of the union will install any of the machines turned out by this firm.

At the request of the Labor Council, the management of the Savoy Theatre of Pasadena has promised not to show the moving picture called "The Strike," which places the responsibility for the industrial war in Colorado on the striking miners.

President Caldwell of Carpenters' Union No. 158 of Los Angeles addressed the last meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 483. He spoke in behalf of the initiative and referendum in labor organizations.

### NOT YET SETTLED.

The arbitration board, consisting of Judge Thomas F. Griffin, J. B. Dale and W. J. Yarrow, selected to settle the controversy over the Fresno "Labor News," rendered the following decision:

"Whereas, We, the undersigned, have been selected as a committee to harmonize some differences existing between the various labor bodies of the Fresno Building Trades Council and the Fresno Labor Council;

"Whereas, After due investigation, we find that the differences are minor rather than fundamental; and

"Whereas, After testimony having been received and a full investigation of conditions that now exist in the said bodies, we, the committee, recommend that the Labor Council of Fresno purchase all rights, title and interest, including contracts and the good will of that paper known and designated as the Fresno 'Labor News,' and we further find that the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3000) would be a reasonable sum to be paid for the interests of the said F. P. Lamoreux."

The Fresno Labor Council has, up to the present, not accepted the decision.

### ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League is in receipt of numerous complaints relative to the employment of Asiatics for culinary, janitorial, laundry and other work. It is made plain that vast numbers of white men and women are searching for work and are willing to fill these positions now held by Japanese and Chinese.

Many men and women, citizens of San Francisco, with family responsibilities, are being made destitute as they are forced, by thoughtless employers, to give way to Asiatics.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the citizens of our community are in duty bound to employ their white brothers and sisters in preference to Japanese and Chinese.



# UNION STAMPED SHOES

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EVERY PAIR "HONEST MADE."

Every Pair of "Honest Quality." Every Pair Guaranteed by Our 33 Year Reputation for "Square Dealing" and Our "Small Profit Prices" Saves you from 50c to \$1.50 on Each Purchase.

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**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

**825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET**  
**COMMERCIAL BLDG.**

**SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**

**Store Open on Saturday Evenings**

## Personal and Local

Upon the request of the Bay District Council of Carpenters the law and legislative committee will investigate the matter of the manufacture of school furniture by convicts.

The Cigar Makers' Union of this city has donated \$50 to their fellow craftsmen now on strike in Porto Rico.

Golinsky & Co. are on the unfair list of the local Cigar Makers' Union.

The picnic committee of the Photo-Engravers' Union has about completed the detailed arrangements for the big affair to be held at Grand Canyon Park on Sunday, May 24th. All sorts of gate, dance and athletic prizes are to be offered. A genuine good time is assured to all who attend.

Last Sunday Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council and Business Agent Curran of the Pile Drivers' Union visited Santa Cruz in an effort to straighten out a big job at that place that was being done by Messmer & Rice, a non-union Los Angeles firm. They also took the matter up with H. J. Brunier, engineer, who planned the work. Negotiations are still on, and if unsuccessful the matter will be taken up with the State Federation of Labor in an effort to divert labor patronage to a fair resort.

Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Commission has returned from his trip to Eureka, where he heard a couple of cases, as well as explained the law to the Labor Council of that place.

The convention committee of Boiler Makers' Unions is kept busy these days closing up details in their arrangements for the reception of their international this summer.

The Labor Council Hall Association has finally succeeded in straightening out the tangle in the matter of its steel transportation which has been delayed owing to the Mexican Federals being in possession of the Chapultepec Railroad. The work of erecting the steel will now be under way in a very short time, and no further delays are anticipated.

On and after May 15th the offices of the California State Federation of Labor will be located in the Underwood building, 525 Market street, seventh floor.

The home of Richard Caverly of the boiler

makers was entered early one evening last week during the absence of the family and a quantity of jewelry stolen. The thieves evidently were frightened away as they rummaged but two rooms and overlooked some valuable loot.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council, Business Agent Curran of Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders' Union No. 77 reported business good in that line. He asked the Council's assistance in organizing a job at Santa Cruz, where contractors refuse to employ union men. Secretary O'Connell was directed to co-operate with Business Agent Curran.

The Council last Friday night declared its intention of levying a boycott on the Watson Towel Supply Company, a request for which came from the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union with the indorsement of the Joint Council of Teamsters.

Congressman John I. Nolan, upon request of J. A. Kinghorn-Jones of this city, has introduced a workers' home bill in Congress providing that the government shall loan \$500,000,000 to the workers for the purpose of building homes. The loans are to be of notes issued directly by the government, only one loan of \$2500 to be made to any one person, and to be repaid in sums of \$20 per month, a mortgage to be held by the government. The bill is House Bill 13,871.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.—Abraham Lincoln.

## Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced  
by Mother Earth & Union Made

## SAN FRANCISCO FAVORED.

The contest for the next annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians began at Des Moines, Ia., Tuesday. Eleven cities are bidding for the 1915 meeting. Among them are San Francisco, New York City, St. Louis, and Columbus, Ohio.

San Francisco seemed almost certain to land the next annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians according to information from the floor of the convention received here Wednesday afternoon.

The California delegates were exceptionally active, and claimed to have withheld their invitation during the two previous meetings of the organization in the expectation that the added attraction of the Panama-Pacific Exposition would make certain the convention for the Pacific Coast city next year.

## ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum program for next week will be of surpassing excellence and will contain seven new acts. Blanche Bates, whose engagement is limited to one week only, will head the new bill. Miss Bates is appearing in a playlet entitled "Half an Hour." Miss Bates' return to this city is in the nature of a home-coming, for San Francisco was the scene of her amateur days and her first professional engagement. Lillian Shaw will present her dialect ballads. She begins with a Hebrew character portrayal and song which she follows with a ditty dealing with the woes and worries of a young mother. Another song in which she scores heavily is in the Italian dialect and called "I Gotta de Rock." Henriette De Serris and her company of fifteen selected professional models will be seen in living reproductions of famous works of art. Horace Wright and Rene Dietrich will be heard in a happy combination of operatic and popular melodies. Mr. Wright is the possessor of a pure tenor voice while Miss Dietrich is a soprano of considerable range, volume and culture. The Berrens will furnish a musical novelty. Theirs is a splendid attractive act and the surprises introduced in it add to its novelty. Charles Nevins and Ada Gordon will appear in their laughable skit "The Typewriter and the Type." Powers Brothers will convince the audiences that they are two of the strongest men in existence. In addition to their muscular prowess they have the art of posing reduced to a science. There will be only one holdover, Odiva "The Water Queen," and her school of trained sea lions.

Let not your sail be bigger than your boat.—Ben Johnson.

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